WAY TO SHEET THE TANK OF THE PARTY OF THE PA

A Long and Most Eventful Ca-There has long been a tradition that in this geor in Business, War and Politics Ended.

FFDERACY DEAD.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN HEART MOURNS ITS IRREPARABLE LOSS.

HIND HIM.

bed with a severe c ugh and slight tever. He moved from his home at Beauvoir, of rank and power. The greatest fault al-Meven through the civil war. Mississippi, to New Orleans, where he leged, perhaps, is unreasonable attachment might receive better medical assistance In spite of the more than four-score years the physicians encouraged th public and tried to excourage the distinguished patient that he would soon be center of attraction among the subordinate judgment of friends and foes.

On the 21st of January, 1861, the senators the labors of which it is apparent the soundfrom Florida, Alabane and Mississippi with cest practical order of intellect was essential."

Davis had insisted that his case was ries of their rivalries, the final success of Lieut. March, 1857, the legislature of Mississippi had drew. Mr. Blaine praises the manner of Sen. It would be easy to find Confederates of nearly or quite hopeless. He seemed to ly worn out was the golden thread of be married by a priest on the western bank of life. The tremendous vital energy that had so long sastained him under scores of trying ordeals, would no longer respond to the demands of his invincible will; faced the future as he had faced the past,



JEFFERSON DAVIS.

and every one knew as well as Mr. Davis 1844 he was one of the Democratic electors union was avowed-always, however, with a himself that the end was near. The representative in congress, and in December hast words he spoke were at 7 o'clocz gof that year took his sent in the house. It with resistance. Some of these addresses Mis Davis offering him some medicine, was called then a "stormy session," but in have a strange sound now. In a letter ache whispered, with the gentlest gesture: was thought mild. "Pray, excuse me." He gradually grewell Mr. Davis took an active part in the dising and tenderly caressing the hand of question so far as it came up, but his speeches his wife and with endsunted christian at that time indicate a position far more ternity and good faith to every constituspirit awaited the end, which came at him. It is of no great consequence now, but 12.45 Friday morning. The blow fell worth noting as curious matter of history, with crushing force upon the afflicted that in the heated discussions regarding with crushing force upon the affected. Texas the threats of disunton came largely widow. Miss Winnie Davis, his favor-from the extreme northern men, while the ite daughter, whose health was impaired most eloquent eulogies upon the union came by her great labors in assisting her fath- from the south. In a speech on the Oregon er on his recent work, is abroad for her question, Feb. 6, 1846, Mr. Davis said: health. The shock, caused by the sade of union in our hearts, as in our history are news which reached her in Paris on Fri- mingled the names of Concord and Camden, day, was terrible, but she bore up braye. Plattsburg, of Chippewa and Erie, of Newsly and immediately prepared to sail for Orleans and Bunker Hill. Grouped together

Nearly every Southern city was drap-southern man who would wish that that ed in mourning in mediately upon the monument were less by one of the northern receipt of the intelligence that the great names that constitute the mass!" ex-President of the Southern Confederacy was no more. Meetings were held and resolutions expressive of sorrow and the great love and admiration for their dead chieftain, were adopted. On yes-July, the First regiment of Mississippi volunferday while the mertal remains were him their colonel. He resigned at once, overbeing interred the whole South from the took his regiment at New Orleans, organized Pacific to the Gulf joined by holding and drilled it to a high state of efficiency, memorial funeral services and folling Grande, in the army of his father-in-law, her of the right to require that her government the bells in nearly every town and city. Gen. Zachary Taylor. A few days later he shall rest on the consent of the governed, to substitute foreign force for domestic support, to re-

We live below a sketch of his remark aided in drawing up the terms of capitula able and eventful life, without a parallel ition. in history:

More than eighty years ago two Kentucky boys, born in widely different social spheres, entered upon still more widely diverse careers: Abraham Lincoln, in Hardin (now Larue) county, and Jefferson Davis, in Christian (now Todd) county; Lincoln born February 12, 1800, and Davis on the 3d of June pre-

No dark sibyl hailed them at their birth as the coming exponents of an awful struggle. No prophet would have dared predict in the days of their prominence that the rugged Lincoln was soon to fall, while the defeated an invalid during a third of his life, would survive his great antagonist for a quarter of a century, outliving all the actors of his age in the great struggle, yet such was to be the doxes, but none greater than this: that the victor should fall in the very hour of victory and the defeated live till almost every trace of the conflict had vanished, to die of mere

old age. The ancestors of Jefferson Davis were of pure English stock, but so long resident in America that the type had become thoroughly southern American. On both sides they served in the war for American independence, his father, Samuel Davis, winning some distinction in the mounted troops of Georgia. Of his two sons, Jefferson early became a soldier, while Joseph, a man of talent, scarcely, if at all, inferior, gained a local success as lawyer and planter in Mississippi. The brothers were notably affectionate i childhood, and remained through life devoted

to each other. Soon after the birth of Jefferson, Samuel Davis removed to Mississippi, locating near Woodville, in Wilkinson county. The sons there acquired an unusually good English education for the time, and at an early age Jefferson entered Transylvania college, Kentucky. In 1824, however, President Monroe appointed him a cadet at West Point, whence

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Pure Democracy and White Supremacy

VOL. VIII.

The year 1831 brought a surprise and many

promotions. Black Hawk entered on his fa-

once given an active and responsible position

CAMPAIGNS AGAINST THE INDIANS.

general and president, Zachary Taylor. Her

father was in command of Fort Crawford,

the father remained obdurate for some time

and was not completely reconciled to his son-

"Colonel, you have saved the day-God

was a better judge of a man than I was."

EIGHT YEARS A PLANTER.

COL. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

His Herole and Successful Action

While Mr. Davis was active in congress

teers enrolled for the Mexican war elected

and early in September was on the Rio

Five months of comparative quiet followed,

and then came the crowning glory of his

military career, the achievement of which,

more than all elso, fixed him firmly in the

affections of the southern people, aided him

effectively at each turning point in his subse-

quent career, made him secretary of war and

finally president of the Southern Confeder-

er and soldierly skill at the battle of Buena

In July, 1846, Mr. Davis was in congress, in

September he was leading his regiment against Monterey; in February, 1847, he was

at Buena Vista, and July of the same year

found him again a peaceful planter, the regi-

ment's term of service having expired. In

August, 1847, the governor of Mississippi ap-

pointed him a United States senator to fill

him to complete the term, and in 1850 re-

elected him for a full term. The ever mem-

orable congress of 1849-'51, at its long session,

WALKER

BEAGAN.

STEPHENS.

CONFEDERATE CABINET AND VICE PRESIDENT.

had adopted the noted "compromise meas

ure," but fully satisfied neither party.

MEMMINGER.

MALLORY.

a vacancy; the legislature in 1848 re-elected

Vista, Feb. 23, 1847.

there is no record of it.

CLINTON, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1889.

The result was the famou. Faote-Davis 20. He had stood high in his class, and at gubernatorial campaign of 1851. The "Union" once entered on active duty, though for some party, as it was called, carried the state by time commissioned only as a brevet second 7,500 majority on the convention question, time commissioned only as a brevet second lieutenant. Promotion was very slow in those but Mr. Foote's majority for governor was peaceful times, but he soon won his full combut 999-a remarkable proof of the popularmission, and in the next three years demonistry of Col. Davis. He had resigned his seat strated his organizing capacity, both as inif fantry and staff officer on the northwestern states for the Democratic candidates.

WAR SECRETARY DAVIS.

mous campaign, and Jefferson Davis was at His Able Administration of the War D partment.

to muster in and organize the new recruits. March 4, 1853, President Franklin Pierce named Col. Jefferson Davis as secretary of consented to assist, saying: capacity be mustered in the company of Illiwar. That of Pierce was a strong cabinet, nois volunteers from New Salem and vicinity and secretary Davis was certainly among the commanded by Capt. Abraham Lincoln, but strongest men in it. Men of all parties agree that his administration of the war department was marked by ability and energy, and Early in 1833 Lieut. Davis was transferred many old officers testify that of all secrefrom his place in Company B, First United startes in their time Col. Davis was (save for States infantry, and in recognition of his his quarrel with Gen. Scott) most popular services in the Black Hawk war was promo- with the army. He reorganized almost the ted to a first lieutenancy in the First United entire service, drafted a new code of army States dragoons, of which command he was gregulations, introduced the light infantr The Whole Southland Joined in the soon made adjutant. In this position he rifle system of tactics, tried the experiment made a very brilliant record, not only as an of camels for transportation on the south-organizer and efficient administrator in garrison life, but in several active campaigns regular army, and improved the entire system HE LEAVES NO PEER BE- Indians. And it is at this stage of his career boundaries between Mexico and the United that active, one might say acrid, criticism States fixed accurately, and secured the comfirst concerns itself with Jefferson Davis. plete survey and almost the adoption of the Those writers who persist in attributing the southern route for a Pacific railroad. He downfall of the Southern Confederacy to sent Capt. George B. McClellan and two For the last few weeks the venerable President Davis allege that thus early he ex- other officers to the Crimea to study the mili-Jefferson Davis has been confined to his hibited the same faults and virtues which tary tactics of the armies there (in 1854-75),

> With the events of President Pierce's adacould at this time take a dispassionate and philosophical view of that part of history. near Prairie Du Chien, and his daughter, a All that remains then is to recite the princibeautiful and refined young lady, was the pal events and quote briefly the matur

Davis, the bitter opposition of the "stern elected Mr. Davis as United States senator ator Davis, adding: "No man gave up more high rank and approved judgment in miliparent" and old Indian fighter, and the final for the term to close March 4, 1863. He than Mr. Davis in joining the revolt against tary affairs who still look upon this appointdeparture by night of the young couple to plunged at once into the heated debates of the Union. In his farewell address to the ment and two others as the main causes of the married by a priest on the western bank of time, maintaining the rather extreme southern senate there was a tone of moderation and the downfall of the Confederacy. view, and with an ability and courtesy which dignity not unmixed with regretful and ten-elicited warm praise even from his foes. The der emotions." editor of Harper's Weekly has this sketch of Before Senator Davis could reach home.

the senate does not justify these views. A prim, smooth looking man, with a precise manner, stiff soldierly carriage, and cold expression; his head fuller, seemingly, of statistics and hard, dry principles than anything else; his conca. On the 16th Mr. Davis arrived; on voice cool and firm, without tremor or oxcontinue to read and believe. Suffice it that would pick out as 'the fire eater.' In his own country he is intensely beloved, chiefly from Walker, of Alabama, secretary of war: his kind and gentle disposition. He is a man in-law till the latter lay wounded in his tent of whom Mississippi may well be proud."

after the battle of Buena Vista. There are He also took an active part in opposing the as many accounts of what was said there as of the battle of Shiloh. Gen. Taylor's words of the battle of Shiloh. Gen. Taylor's words southern route for the Pacific railroad. He appear to have been these, or very near them: Eled the so-called "Lecompton party" in con-"Colonel, you have saved the day—God gress in opposition to Senator Douglas, and bless you! When Dolly would have you, she in debate with the latter propounded the once June 30, 1835, Lieut. Davis resigned his drew from the Illinois senator his famous ommission and located in Mississippi, where ture to adopt "unfriendly legislation" against he lived for eight years the quiet life of a slavery, and his article in Harper's Magazine cotton planter. Then came a "crisis;" the which set forth the creed of the "Dougla annexation of Texas may be taken as the Democrats." The breach was now complete first issue over which distinctively northern Meantime, in the summer of 1858, he mad [From a war time portrait.]

and southern parties confronted each other, a tour for health and pleasure through the On Thursday evening at six o'clock in 1843 Lieut, Davis took an active and most eastern states, delivering several addresses, he was reized with a congestive chill, deffective part in the state campaign and in hin which the warmest attachment to the for Mississippi. In 1845 he was elected a proviso, expressed or implied, that aggres sions upon the south would certainly be met

celebration of the birthday of Daziel Webster, in January, 1859, he wrote: "Pray, excuse me." He gradually grew cussions on the tariff, the Oregon boundary "I send you my cordial greetings to the weaker, and for hours lay silently clasp-lissue, the Mexican imbroglio, and the slavery friends of the constitution, and ask to be enrolled among those whose mission is, by frational obligation, to insure that, from the Aroostook to San Diego, from Key West to Puget sound, the grand arch of our political temple shall stand unshaken."

DID WAR BEGIN IN 1859? An event was at hand, however, which was to precipitate the conflict-namely, the enterprise of John Brown. A million southern men and women, who had laughed at the idea "From sire to son has descended the love of danger from "northern aggression," were suddenly converted, saying, as one of them expressed it, "We can no longer live in peace of Yorktown and Saratoga, of Moultrie and with the north; our allies have become our enemies, and we must seek release from the connection while we can do so with safety." they form a monument to the common glory The feelings of Jefferson Davis for the next of our common country; and where is the fifteen months may be gathered from the following letter, written at the close of the discussion to his long time friend, ex-President

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20, 1861. my thoughts to you during the troublous times through which we have been passing, and now I ome to the hard task of announcing to you that the hour is at hand which closes my connection with the United States, for the independence and union of which my father toiled and in the service he set for my guidance. Mississippi, not as a matter of choice, but of necessity, has resolved to enter on the trial of secession. Those who have driven her to this alternative threaten to deprive stitute foreign force for domestic support, to re-duce a state to the condition from which the colony rose. In the attempt to avoid the issue which had been joined by the country, the present adninistration has complicated and precipitated the question. Even now, if the duty "to preserve the public property" was rationally regarded, the sion at Charleston would be avoided security far better than any which the Federal tion of the little garrison of Fort Sumter. If the disavowal of any purpose to coerce South Carolina be sincere, the possession of a work to command the harbor is worse than useless, acy. This was his gallantry, coolness in dan-

When Lincoln comes in he will have but to cona civil war, and leave a soi-disant Democratic administration responsible for the fact. Gen. Cushing was here last week, and when he parted it seemed like taking a last leave of a brother. not what may devolve upon me after my return Civil war has only horror for me, but whateve

circumstances may demand shall be met as a duty, and I trust be so discharged that you will not be ashamed of our former connection or cease Mrs. Pierce, and the expression of the hope that viz., "All we ask is to be let alone—that we may yet have you both at our country home. Do me the favor to write to me often. Address Burricane P. O., Warren county, Miss. May God bless you, is ever the prayer of your friend, JEFF'N DAVIS.

In that fifteen months events had moved

President F. Pierce. rapidly towards the dread culmination. In the first Democratic convention of 1860, Mr. Davis received some votes, Benjamin F. Butler voting for him 57 times. In the subsequent election the "two northern candidates," as Mr. Blaine styles them, received all the votes of the northern states save a mere handful, less than 100,000, while Breckin ridge and Bell received the almost solid vote of the southern states. "In truth as well as in Virginia, and fifteen vessels comm in appearance," adds Mr. Blaine, "it' was a sectional contest, in which the north supported northern candidates and the south southern candidates." "Disunion was already completed in the hearts of the people," says Tourgee, "the sections simply fell apart be-cause there was no cohesion." These opinions of philosophic observers long after the struggle, have their value.

THE CONFEDERACY FORMED. Jefferson Davis Sees Washington for the

Last Time. South Carolina led off in secession; Mis issippi soon followed, and five more states. It is idle to recount the futile attempts at compromise. Senator Davis was named one of the committee of thirteen in the senate,

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T



"If, in the opinion of others, it be possible the last moment while I stand here is at the

nt, hot headed, turbulent. His appearance in gomery, Ala., and soon adopted a constitution for the Confederate states. On the 9th the convention unanimously elected Jefferson Davis president. Alexander H. Stephens was named for vice president and inaugurated at the 18th he was inaugurated. THE CONFEDERATE CABINET.

He named for his cabinet: Robert Toombs of Georgia, secretary of state; Leroy Pope Charles G. Memminger, of South Carolina, ecretary of the treasury; Stephen R. Mallory, of Florida, secretary of the navy; Judah P. Benjamin, attorney general, and John H. Reagan, of Texas, postmaster general. In the divisions which soon arose, Messra Toombs, Walker and Memminger retired, the others remained in the cabinet to the last. Mr. Benjamin was popularly credited with being the "ruling spirit." He was among the last to leave Richmond and to part with President Davis; he escaped arrest and imprisonment by flight to London, where he became a British subject, and soon entered on a career at the bar so brilliant and successful that it caused his American failures to be al-



dificant passage in it, perhaps, was this: have vainly endeavored to secure tranquillity, and obtain respect for the rights to which we are entitled. As a necessity, not of choice, we have resorted to the remedy of separation, and henceforth our energies must be directed to the conduct of our own affairs, and the perpetuity of the Confederacy which we have

Commissioners were sent to Washington and fruitless negotiations conducted. Between the inauguration and the 1st of April public opinion in both sections turned to the ontemplation of war. In vain did President Lincoln proclaim that he "certainly had no desire and believed he had no authority to interfere with slavery." In vain did President Davis reiterate that he longed to avoid the effusion of blood. On the 12th of April, 1861, the war began with the attack on Fort

"The uprising of the north"-that most narvelous of all recent popular phenomenafollowed at once. The uprising of the south was scarcely, if at all, less prompt and unanious, save in the northern tier of states. Virginia secoded April 17; Tennessee and rkansas followed May 6, and on May 20 forth Carolina completed the list of eleven Confederate states. May 20 the Confederate vernment was transferred to Richmond, those who never held power over us

shall not attempt our subjugation by arms.

This we will, we must, resist to the direct

extremity." At Montgomery the congress had already \$15,000,000, and the creation of an army ates which "might, in the discretion of the presi dent, be increased to 100,000 men!" Privateering was also organized. The people re-sponded with such alacrity that President Davis, on arriving at Richmond, had only to officially confirm their action. In a surprisingly short time 60,000 men were organize as privateers. The Federal government wa also moving with a celerity that now seems wonderful, but to the impatient people at the time seemed criminal slackness. A blockade all Confederate ports was preclaimed April 19, and nearly 100 vessels were soon armed to enforce it. By the 1st of July a Federal army of over 200,000 men was or-

A PERSONAL DIGRESSION Administration Urged Again

President Davis

And here the biographer of Jefferson Da-

but asked to be excused on the ground that greached a furious climax, and is still waged propositions for compromise at such a time with much bitterness. Without indorsing ought to come from northern men, and the harsh philippies of Edwin Pollard and men whose party standing was a guar-Gen. Thomas Jordan, or even the milder antee of good faith—a position highly praised criticisms of Gens. Johnston and Beauregard, in the north at the time. A little later he Federal and Confederate may now agree that President Davis made two seriousshould one say fatal!—mistakes: the one was

"Mr. Davis had been at West Point, and subsequently served for several years in the iragoons at a frontier post with a Lieut. Northrop, to whom he became attached. The latter was disabled by an accident, went to his home and turned parish doctor. Mr. Davis became in time a politician. Lieut. Northrop grew so eccentric and full of menta for me to do anything for the public good, crotchets as to be generally regarded in Charleston as of unsound intellect and uni command of the senate. If I could see any for the management of his own small affairs means by which I could avert the catastromarked his administration in greater and and was so pleased with their report that he means by which I could avert the catastro. He had not served long enough in the army greater degree with each successive increase retained warm personal feelings for them phe of a struggle between the sections of the treation; neither had his avocation in Charles union, my past life, I hope, gives evidence tration; neither had his avocation in Charles-of the readiness with which I would make ton brought him in relation with men engaged to a few friends and corresponding prejudice ministration congress and the country may the effort. If there be any sacrifice which I in large commercial affairs. This man, with against other persons.

It was while in this service that Lieut. Dati the proceedings which led to the civil war. heal all the evils, present or prospective, no they were cavalry lieutenants together on the vis wooed and won a daughter of the eminent. It is not to be expected that any American man has the right to doubt my readiness to his chief of subsistence, nor service to intrust. lo it."

his chief of subsistence, nor scruple to intrust

With only two or three exceptions the de-with the organization and administration of

parture of southern statesmen as their states a bureau upon which the very existence of seceded was singularly calm and dignified. The Confederate armies must depend, and for WHO FORESAW A LONG WAR!

As to the other charge so persistently urged, Before Senator Davis could reach home that Mr. Davis was "not able to compre-"In the north, Col. Davis is regarded—"Missessippl had appointed him commander in somewhat unjustly, perhaps—as a type of the chief of all her forces, with the rank of major southern fire eater. Many persons who have general. On the 4th of February, 1861, delegated from the different southern forces with the rank of major few, a very few, thoughtful men in the north, southern fire eater. Many persons who have tory, predicted a long and bitter struggle; in the south it is exceedingly doubtful if there were fifty men who believed the contest would outlast a year. If there was one who, from the beginning, anticipated a four years' war, he succeeded admirably in concealing his views. That President Davis, his cabinet and all his advisers shared the current delu sion that the war would be short and its theatre confined principally to the coast and the border between the two sections, is certain Such belief was the parent of many errors. In the first place, it was estimated that the south had almost arms enough, and the first order sent to Europe was for but 10,000 Enfield rifles! Before the blockade could be made effective it was urged that the Confederate government should take the cotton and tobacco, of which a large stock was still on hand, issue bonds to pay the owners, export the stuff to Europe, and make it the basis of a fund to draw upon. The owners generally were willing, and the effect would have been tremendous. At the same time a considera ble amount of foreign exchange in the banks was offered to the government on favorable terms. Both propositions were rejected or ignored, and the golden opportunity soon passed, never to return. It should be noted also that the legislation of the provisional congress, and of the first session of the reguar congress at Richmond, shows the same

> wept away by the battle of Bull Run; the est was done for at Shiloh. After the latter houghtful men both north and south made up their minds that the issue was to be tenaciously fought to a close. The north erred often in expecting great and decisive victories; the south quite as often in expecting foreign interference or a division in the north Frue, Mr. Benjamin at Richmond continued o promise "pacification in ninety days" long after Mr. Seward at Washington had cen to do so, but he found few echoes.

AN APPALLING DIFFICULTY. The victory of Bull Run produced great exultation in the south, but appears to have had a decidedly sobering effect upon Presi-The inaugural address of President Davis dent Davis and cabinet. It may now be conwas read with breathless interest in every sidered proved that he was in for aggressive part of the country, as, in the prevalent action immediately after that battle, but gnorance and confusion, men sought in it the vielded to the adverse opinions of Johnston ndications of peace or war. But it was not and Beauregard, and thereafter, with rare in the power of any man, however wise, at exceptions, insisted upon a defensive policy, that time to give assurances. The most sig During the long period of inaction which followed he embraced every opportunity to de-"We have entered upon a career of inde glare his carnest desire for peace. He even endence, and it must be inflexibly pursued excited criticism by suggesting conciliatory Through many years of controversy with measures; for many months all his utterour late associates of the northern states we ances were amplifications of that passage in his first regular message. "The moment that this pretense of our subjugation is abandone the sword will drop from our grasp and we

In November, 1831, a general election was held, and President Davis and Vice President Stephens were re-elected for the full term of six years. Feb. 18, 1802, the first congress under the permanent constitution assembled in Richmond; on the 23d, President Davis was inaugurated, and delivered a carefully prepared message. Disasters had already set n, to continue with scarcely an intermission for three months. Before President Davis was this ominous situation: In all the Conwhite people, among whom the per cent. of men capable of bearing arms was surprisingly small. In the Federal or "adhering states," excluding all the doubtful and disputed strip, were at least 18,000,000 white people, among whom the per cent, of adult males was phenomenally, one might say un-

about 200,000 more women than men, the north about 400,000 more men than women; so the north could send into the field 000,000 men and still have at bome a percentage of and President Davis followed in a few days. men and still have at home a percentage of this journey was a continued ovation; his the energy immigration of 1845-261 ton-His journey was a continued ovation; his the enormous immigration of 1845-61, conspeeches were chiefly exhortations to unity is sisting largely of young and strong men, only and courage, with brief arguments which 3 per cent. had located in the south. This were merely variations of the clause in explains the paradox that such states as Kanhis first message to congress, April 29, sas and Nevada sent a larger per cent. of their total population into the field than any state of the south, and yet had many more men left at home than older states ever have during the longest peace. The disparity in wealth was far greater-by some estimates four times as great. Without accepting s provided for "a vigorous prosecution of the strong a statement it may set be admitted war"—that is, for a loan of \$50,000,000 at 8 strong a statement it may be be admitted that the Federals were three times as numer per cent., in addition to a previous loan of that the Federals were three times as numer per cent., in addition to a previous loan of the confederal were numbered by the confederal war. ous and eight times as rich as the Confeder

> "THE LOST CAUSE." The Confederacy Overthrown-Twenty-five Years in Peace.

Nevertheless hope and confidence were strong. President Davis' first state papers showed great ability, and he assented, some what reluctantly, to a conscription law, which was among the first acts passed by the congress. It excited much opposition, of course, and a little later the habeas corpus was suspended in a district ten miles around Richmond, and a military police organized under Gen. Winder, which continued during the remainder of the war. The summer classed favorably to the Confederates though

vis is compelled to take notice of a contro
then at its maximum as a military power
wersy which went on in a quiet way during
The disasters of that stummer from Gettys
the war and more openly afterwards, till it burg to Vicksburg need not be detailed.
The year closed under the black shadow of Gov. Fowle Escorts Gov. Lee to alike that it is impossible to tell The real greatness of Jefferson Davis shone conspicuously as disasters thickened. He resolutely defended his appointers, and as-

sumed the responsibility wherever it was not clearly theirs. He regained the hearts of GRAND PROCESSION TO FAIR GROUNDS! ide which was one State and which should one say fatal?—mistakes: the one was the people and almost nullified the opposition common to him and nearly all the leaders on in the congress. A committee of investigation both sides, the other peculiarly his own. It tion entered upon its work in a hostile spirit, was a manifestation of that spirit which is and ended by indorsing almost every one of often praised as the quality of "always". often praised as the quality of "always" the president's acts, and even excuerated sticking to one's friends"—a very amiable him from serious blame in the matter sticking to one's friends"—a very amiable quality indeed in a private man, but one which in a commander-in-chief in time of war may be a criminal folly. A most unhappy instance is thus set forth by Gen. Thumas Jordan, chief of staff to Gen. Beautegard: struggle against the inevitable; every victory was barren, every defeat irremediable. The removal of Joe Johnston, the enterprise of Hood and the restoration of Johnsto "shelving" of Beauregard and the break with Governor Brown, of Georgia-there is not

space to discuss them. Are they not argued and reargued at length in the magazines? Gen. Hood came nobly to the rescue by as suming full responsibility, and Governo Brown was so far reconciled as to cease seri ous opposition. FLIGHT AND CAPTURE

The wild projects in the Confederate congress in the winter of 1864-'5 were but the renzies of dissolution and despair. Military



On the 2d of April, 1865, scated in his pew Davis received the dispatch from Gen. Lee announcing his complete discomfiture. At 8 p. m. the president, cabinet and other offlcials left for Danville, at which point President Davis issued his last proclamation, his impending struggle.

On the Federal side of the line much of the Greensboro, N. C., a week later he halted at froth and nonsense about "a short war" was Charlotte, where he first learned that \$100, swent away by the battle of Bull Run; the 000 reward had been offered for his capture as an instigator of the assassination of Presi dent Lincoln. All men now admit that the charge was false.

Another week found him almost alone, fugitive in the forests of Georgia, with his wife and a few devoted adherents. On the 10th of May he was captured near Irwins ville, Ga., by a body of cavalry under Lieut Col. Pritchard. "Mr. Davis," says one of his captors, "had on when arrested an ordinar suit, with a very long raglan overcoat and shawl on his shoulders." In the dim light of morning he was at first taken for a woman hence the story so widely published. He was conveyed at once to Fortress Monroe, which captive for nearly two years.

And so all was over. The Southern Con-

federacy had dropped to pieces like a house of cards, and its president, once the belove colonel, the honored senator, the Federal sec retary of war, the successful statesman and aspiring politician, was a prisoner-in frons Yes, all that was bright and hopeful was gone; nothing now remained but to hang the prisoner, as had been so often promised; to write his history so as to fix his name in in-All this, in the opinion of many sanguine ones, was soon to be. Only it did not prove so. those revulsions in popular feeling which so sion. often delight the emotional and puzzle the philosophic. At sight of this sorely stricken hushed, and in due time thoughts of some thing far nobler than vengeance pervaded the north. Mr. Davis bore his sufferings with such Roman fortitude that southern hearts were knitted to him as never before. His critics apologized, even when truth was a lady of refinement and intellect worthy of

pany, but soon re-tired to private life,

to emerge only at long intervals, each time to receive renewed expressions of affection and tympathy. A bequest by a southern lady gave him a lovely home at Beauvoir, Miss., on the shore of the gulf. The loss of

iris son, a manly winnie DAVIS, gentleman, by yellow fever at Memphis, was a severe federacy."
blow; but his wife and two daughters re mained to him. Of these the younger.
Varina Davis, affectionately known as Wininie, is styled "The Child of the Confederacy."
having been born in the presidential manaion in Richmond during the war. She has lately shown literary ability of a high order, and may yet rank among the noted authorsess of

Will it pay you to advertise in THE CAUCASIAN?

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LISTEX-800 subscribers in

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ING COUNTIES AND TREMENDOUS

CROWDS ON EVERY TRAIN.

of Everyone.

[From the Daily Caucasian Dec. 6th.]

Governor of North Carolina, accom-

nanied by his staff, a committee of the

Sampson Fair, the military companies,

chief marshal and aids, and a band of

Lee, Governor of Virginia, at his

private car and escorted aim and

ORDER OF ESCORT.

Chief Marshal and Aids.

Military.

and Fowle and Committee.

where one commences and the other stops. In fact he and Gov. Fowle was the other, and now neither of hem knew. He himself married a Gov. Fowle's Eloquent Address and cousin of Gov. Fowle's, he and the Governor were of about the same size and shape (here he related an GEN.FITZHUGH LEE'S GREAT SPEECH Camusing anecdote told by Governor Vance of a child's wonder that Gov. ernors were always made of hig

He was glad he was here, for such LARGE ATTENDANCE FROM ADJOIN struggled shoulder to shoulder for a A Magnificent Success-the Verdict stood side by side in the former days At nine o'clock yesterday morning, int in their descendants to-day. His Excellency, Daniel G Fowle,

and true people are bright and buoyhonor and revere. They were the men who wrested liberty from the grasp of tyrannous crowns and plantmusic, waited upon General Fitzhugh ed it in a land where it has grown, bloomed and preduced good fruit.

The people of N. C. are to-day and party down Main street to the Murphy ever have been true to the principles of the great farmers of our American

Carriage containing Governors Lee Col. F. H. Cameron, State Inspecor General, was in command of the

flag, bearing the names of Cold government should not rule the peo-Harbor, Manassas and many other ple. North Carolina demanded brilliant fights, was waived and cheered to the echo. A vast con- and insuring the government of course of people thronged the town every State to its own people. North this fact was ever prominent: A mangand lined the streets to welcome our Carolina was right to be slow, and

with about six hundred visitors.

the following order.

Chief Marshal and Aids. Band.

Wilmington Light Infantry. Sampson Light Infantry. arriage bearing Governors Lee and Fowle. Veterans

Carriages bearing staffs of Governors. Carriages bearing distinguished visi stogether, shoulder to shoulder and

Just as the mammoth procession I understand that there is Agrifamy, and in no long time his own people special train from Vilmington pulled would disown him as the cause of their wees in crowded with probably a thousand people, who fell into line, stretching

ing humanity and pa cantry.

was this obtained a state of the world's interest in his case rousing cheers were given for the places mentioned.

white people, among whom the per cent, of His first wife, daughter of Gen. Taylor, had died many years before but the one who shared Governor of Virginia, which was re I understand that for game roosthis fortunes as official and as captive was peated for the Govern r of North Struckleberries and the best Fowl ex-Carolina. The distinguished gu at Paiblt, to day you surpass the United opponents were first to soften; the Abolition- were escorted to the grant stand. States. When your crops are more sts asked elemency, and in May, 1867, before President Faison introduced, as to diversified and your natural wealth the United States circuit court at Richmond, Freshdent Fusion Entroduce, at the United States circuit court at Richmond, Freshdent Fusion Entroduce, at the United States circuit court at Richmond, Freshdent Fusion Entroduce, at the United States circuit court at Richmond, Freshdent Fusion Entroduce, at the United States circuit court at Richmond, Freshdent Fusion Entroduce, at the United States circuit court at Richmond, Freshdent Fusion Entroduce, at the United States circuit court at Richmond, Freshdent Fusion Entroduce, at the United States circuit court at Richmond, Freshdent Fusion Entroduce, at the United States circuit court at Richmond, Freshdent Fusion Entroduce, at the United States circuit court at Richmond, Freshdent Fusion Entroduce, at the United States circuit court at Richmond, Freshdent Fusion Entroduce, at the United States circuit court at Richmond, Freshdent Fusion Entroduce, at the United States circuit court at Richmond, Fusion Entroduce, at the United States circuit court at Richmond, Fusion Entroduce, at the United States circuit court at Richmond, Fusion Entroduce, at the United States circuit court at Richmond, Fusion Entroduce, at the United States circuit court at Richmond, Fusion Entroduce, at the United States circuit court at the United States circuit with many southern men in signing his ball D. G. Fowle, "Our own Governor in remarkable State. bond. He had been formally indicted for whom we are well pleased. Gov Fords. He paid a high compliment to treason; but, in December, 1808, by the same whom we are well pleased. Gov Fords. He paid a high compliment to court, a noile prosequi was entered, and the arose amid great applause. He paid North varolina soldiers, D. H. Hill, case of "The United States va Jefferson a handsome tribute to distinguished con and Pettigrew, whom he knew tion of almost every American.

Soldiers went as far as the furthest conditions went as far as the furthest. After a brief tour in Europe he located at Old Dominion's greatest Governor asoldiers went as far as the furthest On behalf of North Carolina begin that terrible charge. But to-day welcomed General Lee to the State State flag us we were to the stars Gov. Fowle also paid to i-stiring and bars. He felt sure that if ever tributes to "Light Horse" Harry the country called for the service of Lee, R. E. Lee, the distinguished North Carolina troops that they father and uncle of the gallant would show that high courage that Fitzhog's Lee, one of the greatests After Governor Lee's speech, soldiers of America to-day.

> GOV. LEE'S SPEECH. Lee arose amid deafeaing ap eloquently. His tribute to Gov. plause, and for a moment stood said that North Carolina would give silent, while the cys of every one her largest democratic majority if trested on and admired his handsome Fitzhugh Lee was on the next

> face and robust physique. He said he came to North Carolina North Carolina. For the two States Raleigh at 5 o'clock, p. m.

they regained little or none of the ground lost in the spring; and in December President Davis made a tour of the western camps, from which he returned greatly ended a rather couraged. In April, 1803, he issued a rather exulting address to the people, but the claims in it were just. The Confederacy was then at its maximum as a military power. AT THE SAMPSON FAIR! Fine and Unprecedented Ex-ground men.)

meetings do much good. It carried him back to the time when we common independence. Again, when the two States put their shoulders together and fought for Statehood, back to the time when they against the brutal savage-those principles which were enjoyed and cherished in both States by the good

Those noble ancestors of ours, we

institutions. North Carolina's action, one

hundred years ago, which was celebrated at Fayetteville on the 21st ult., showed her to be wise and conservative prosperous, a good people to lead and a safe people to of each Governor's follow. Some accused her of being unnecessarily slow to adopt the conof each Governor's stitution, but history has shown that her conservatism was emminently wise and proper. Yes, N.C. determined that the people should military. A regimental Confederate rule this government and that the amendments putting up restrictions against probable Federal aggression,

every State in the Union is indebted to her for her wise conservatism. In the parlors of the hotel Gover-What rights you do not see in the in St. Paul's church, Richmond, President nors Lee and Fowle held an informal Constitution as expressly granted to the Federal Government, are re-In the meantime a special train served to the powerable to grant from Goldsboro rolled in loaded such rights. Men who doubt this Eframing of our Constitution. There The old veterans, several hundred is not one word in that instrument strong, were soon seen forming on in which the States delegated away the Court House Square, under the their rights to secede, therefore every Stat still had that right. Virginia who projuced Patrick Henry, At 11 o'clock the grand precession Lee, Jefferson, Madison and Washto the fair grounds was formed indignton, men who were leaders in making the Constitution, also reserved that right to secode, therefore when we did secode and fight most obly under such men as Stewart

> own native Commonwealth. Virginia and North Carolina are connected in many ways, therefore it behooves us to continue to stand heart to heart for good government and for everything for our common Thousands of people bring up the welfare. This is the message my State bids me bring you to-day.

and Jackson [a voice in the crowd

"And Fitzhugh Lee."] We were

not traitors, but sons loyal to our

moved off for the fair grounds, the cultural depression in this State, but special train from Vilmington pulled is not so here alone. The same thing In Vermont, he supposed it was because the farmers were leaving the The world was now to witness another of longer and longer the great proces-State that Gov. Fowle had proposed to send the Indians there to take their place-the Indian the war The procession upon reaching the department tried to impose on you. man all southern criticism was instantly grounds, moved in fine style around Yes, Agriculture is depressed, and the track, forming a circle of move what is the remedy? Everybody says that we must diversify the crop but nobody tells us how to diversify. In front of the grand stand the But the exhibit I see here to-day procession halted, the companies ays that you are in a much better on their side. His wife shared his captivity gave the military salete, three condition in Sampson than the other

ters, a fighting Democracy, big blue

floud calls for Fowle were made. He responded most happily and

national ticket. Elegant boquets of flowers were to show as far as his presence and Gov. Lee upon special invitations position could the creat love Vir-left for Wilmington at 3 o'clock.

are bound together with unusual [For Friday's Proceedings see Third Page.]